

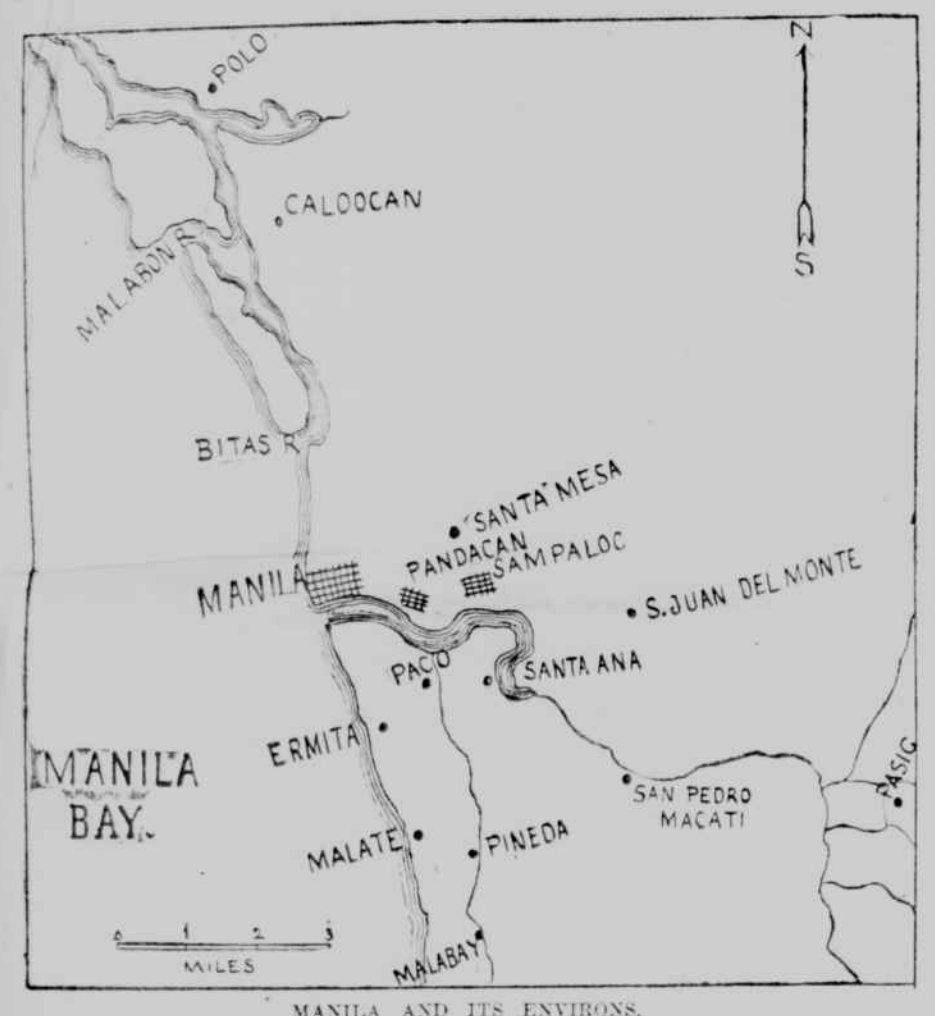
THE VICTORY AT MANILA.

MAGNIFICENT FIGHTING OF AMERICAN REGIMENTS, REGULARS AND VOLUNTEERS.

FURTHER DETAILS OF SATURDAY'S AND SUNDAY'S BATTLES.

Further details of the fighting of Saturday night and Sunday around Manila show it to have been fierce and desperate in character. The American troops, by magnificent fighting, drove the enemy back ten miles, inflicting a loss of 2,000 killed, 3,500 wounded and 5,000 taken prisoners. The American warships in the bay fired with deadly effect on the Filipinos. The American loss is officially stated as forty killed; the complete list of injured is not yet known. Twenty-five hundred non-combatants, men, women and children, were allowed to enter the American lines. A dispatch was received by the Navy Department from Admiral Dewey, but it was not taken by Washington officials to indicate that the fighting had been renewed.

Manila, Feb. 6.—Owing to the distance embraced in the scene of Sunday's engagement, a complete list of fully seventeen miles, details regarding individual fighting have been extremely difficult to obtain. So far as can be gathered, the fighting began at 8:45 on Saturday evening, by the firing of a Nebraska battery at Santa Mesa upon the Filipinos who were deliberately crossing the line, after repeated warnings, with the evident purpose of drawing the American fire. The first shots from the American army were evidently a prearranged signal, for they were followed almost immediately by a terrific fusillade along the entire Filipino line on the north side of the Pasig River. The American outposts returned the fire with such vigor that the Filipino fire was checked until the arrival of reinforcements. All the troops in the vicinity were hurried out,



MANILA AND ITS ENVIRONS.

and the Filipinos ceased firing for half an hour while their own reinforcements arrived.

AMERICAN REGIMENTS ENGAGED. At 10 o'clock the fighting was resumed, the American firing-line consisting of the 3d Artillery, the Kansas and Montana regiments, the Minnesota regiment, the Pennsylvania, the Nebraska, the Utah battery, the Idaho, the Washington, the California, the 4th Cavalry, North Dakota, South Dakota, Colorado, 6th Artillery and 14th Infantry.

The Filipinos concentrated their forces at three points, Caloocan, Santa Mesa and Gallatin, and maintained an intermittent fusillade for some hours. They brought artillery into action at Gallatin at 10:30, but only one shot annoyed the Americans to any appreciable extent, a howitzer on the road beyond Santa Mesa. The 3d Artillery silenced the Gallatin battery by firing two guns simultaneously, which was followed immediately by volleys from the infantry.

At about midnight there was a lull in the firing lasting until 3:45 a. m., when the whole Filipino line reopened fire. The Americans poured a terrific fire into the darkness for twenty minutes, and then there was another lull until daylight, when the Americans generally advanced.

DEADLY FIRE FROM CRUISERS. During the night, in response to Rear Admiral Dewey's signal, flashed across from Cavite, the United States cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord, stationed at Malabon, poured a deadly fire from their secondary batteries into the Filipino trenches at Caloocan.

After daylight the United States double-turret warship monitor Monadnock opened fire off Malate and kept shelling the Filipinos' left flank while the other vessels shelled the enemy's right flank for several hours.

By 10 o'clock the Americans had apparently completely routed the enemy, and had taken the villages of Palawpong, Santa Mesa, Paco, Santa Ana, San Pedro Macati, Pandacan and Pasig, had destroyed hundreds of native huts and had secured possession of the water main and reservoir, a distance of over six miles.

The Tennessees joined the firing line at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, and assisted in capturing Santa Mesa.

STRUGGLE AT PACO CHURCH. One of the most notable incidents of Sunday's work was driving the Filipinos out of the rebel stronghold at Paco by the reserve, a few com-

INSULAR CABINET DISSOLVED.

GENERAL HENRY TAKES SUMMARY MEASURES IN PORTO RICO.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Feb. 6.—Governor-General Henry has ordered the dissolution of the Insular Cabinet and substitutes for it the following departments: State, Justice, Finance and Interior.

The order provides that, it having become evident to General Henry, after a careful trial of two months, that the Insular Cabinet does not correspond with American methods of progress, he declares its dissolution.

The heads of the new departments will confine their duties to their departments, and the Governor-General will preside and give instructions directly to the heads of these departments. Heads of the new departments who object to the introduction of American methods and to investigation of their departments will be relieved, and the vacancies will be filled by the appointment of the most competent persons irrespective of party affiliations.

Previous to being dissolved the Insular Cabinet was considering resigning permanently, having on Saturday last tendered its resignation.

General Henry's action was impelled by the disposition of the Insular Cabinet to disregard him and by the objection of its members to the temporary substitution of American officers in the Department of Public Instruction and Department of Public Works, in accordance with the General's best judgment as to the policy to be followed.

The members say they resigned because Rivera was not allowed, as their chief, to act with reference to insular affairs independently. Its members say that they were independent of General Henry, because elected by the people. He refused to surrender his prerogatives as Governor, and insisted that he had at all times acted in accordance with the best interests of the island. To this they replied that longer continuance in office under present conditions would make them unpopular with their party. They will remain at their posts, however, until the heads of the new departments have been appointed by General Henry.

REVISION BILL REJECTED.

COMMITTEE'S ACTION FAVORS CRIMINAL JUDGES—FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO STAND OR FALL ON THE ISSUE.

Paris, Feb. 6.—The Parliamentary committee, by a vote of 9 to 2, today, rejected the Government's bill providing that all cases of trial revision be brought before the whole Court of Cassation, instead of before the Criminal Section of that court.

The committee's decision was reached after the Premier, M. Dupuy, had presented the Government's views and had strongly urged the adoption of the bill.

The committee also resolved to publish all the documents connected with the report of M. Mazau, First President of the Court of Cassation, on his inquiry into the charges of M. De Beaurepaire.

The Minister of Justice, M. Lebreton, had communicated to the committee supplementary information respecting the charges brought against the Criminal Section by M. Quenay de Beaurepaire, the former President of the Civil Section of the court. It is understood that the information submitted was favorable to the judges of that body, and M. Bard, the reporter of the Dreyfus case.

M. Dupuy declares that the Government will resist all amendments to the Revision bill and make its passage a question of confidence.

A VESSEL SENT FOR DREYFUS.

Paris, Feb. 7.—A dispatch to the "Patrie" from Cayenne, capital of French Guiana, says that orders have been received there for the return of Dreyfus to France, with the statement that a vessel has been sent to bring him.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

FORECAST OF ITS CONTENTS—BRITISH FOREIGN RELATIONS PACIFIC.

London, Feb. 6.—The Queen's Speech, at the opening of Parliament to-morrow, will make the usual reference to the pacific relations existing between Great Britain and foreign countries, and will then deal with the recent operations in the Sudan and with the affairs in Crete, expressing the hope that the Cretan question is in a fair way of solution by the appointment of Prince George of Greece as High Commissioner of the Powers in Crete.

The Speech will also refer to the invitation to attend the Czar's Peace Conference, which has been accepted, and contains a very sympathetic reference to the assassination of the Empress of Austria. It mentions the Anarchist Conference at Rome, and the probable necessity for the alteration of the law of Great Britain with respect to Anarchists is foreshadowed.

The Speech then expresses great concern at the fact that the plague continues in certain localities of India, pays tribute to the efficacy of the measures taken to extirpate it and to the devotion of the officials.

Cape Colony is complimented upon its patriotism, as demonstrated in the recent vote for naval defence, and there are very sympathetic allusions to the disaster in the West Indies.

Finally, the Speech announces that bills will be introduced for the municipal government of London and for the promotion of secondary education, etc.

CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN TO BE LEADER. ELECTED BY LIBERAL MEMBERS TO SUCCEED SIR WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT.

London, Feb. 6.—At a meeting of the Liberal members of Parliament at the Reform Club to-day the Right Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland, and later Secretary of State for War, was elected to succeed Sir William Vernon Harcourt as leader of the Liberal party.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Member of Parliament in the Liberal interest for the Stirling District of Scotland since 1883, was born September 1, 1856. He is the youngest son of the late Sir James Campbell, and assumed the additional name of Bannerman under the will of his maternal uncle, the late Henry Bannerman, of Hinton, County Kent. He was educated at Glasgow University and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was married in 1880 to a daughter of the late General Sir Charles Bruce.

The new Liberal leader became Financial Secretary to the War Office in 1891, held that place until 1894, was reappointed in 1895, and held the office until 1898, when he was Secretary of State for War. He has always been looked upon as a man who had a future before him, and as a person likely to be in a position of great importance in the future. He was Secretary of State for War in 1898, and was reappointed in 1899.

RACE ISSUE IN JAMAICA. Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 6.—At the election on Thursday for a legislative representative for St. Elizabeth, a full-blooded negro was elected over a white candidate. This is causing considerable trouble, through the active opposition of class prejudices. Already the principal white and colored magistrates and members of the Parochial Board have resigned as a protest against the vote, and further trouble is feared, which may spread over the island. The police were called upon to take active measures to suppress disorder, and they have been fairly successful in doing so.

ICE PALACE AT NIAGARA FALLS. The New York Central will sell round trip tickets at half fare on Sunday, February 12th, to this grand winter carnival.

ELECTRICITY ON ELEVATED.

PRESIDENT GOULD DECIDES ON NEW MOTIVE POWER.

SAYS THE CHANGE WILL FACILITATE AS WELL AS CHEAPEN THE RUNNING OF TRAINS—OPEN CARS AFTER THE SUBSTITUTION.

After a meeting of the directors of the Manhattan Railway Company last Wednesday it was decided to equip the elevated roads as promptly as possible with a system of motive power other than steam, and to provide for the expense of the substitution by an issue of \$18,000,000 additional stock, which should be offered for subscription at par to the present shareholders. A meeting of stockholders has been called for February 28 to ratify the action of the directors in regard to this proposed issue, which has been underwritten by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The directors at Wednesday's meeting left it to President George J. Gould to decide which of the various suggested systems of motive power should be selected for installation on the Manhattan lines, and Mr. Gould has reached the conclusion that some form of electrical equipment should be adopted. He said yesterday:

"The public has very little idea how thoroughly the management of the elevated roads has investigated the subject of electrical power. The investigations which have been conducted during the last year relating to a change of motive power have embraced the generation, distribution and use of electrical power on both elevated and surface roads by every important plant in this country, particularly those in New-York, Brooklyn and Chicago. The reports, therefore, furnished our company represent the combined experience of the largest producers and consumers of electricity in the world. The results are something marvellous. The most careful and conservative estimates made by experts show a saving of 24 cents per mile on the entire car mileage made on the elevated roads. As we are now running over forty million car miles a year, the saving in operating expenses alone will be over \$1,000,000 a year, which, with other economies possible, is sufficient to pay 5 per cent on the new capital which it is proposed to the stockholders to put into the elevated roads, and the 1 per cent additional on the present capital; in other words, to put the whole property on a sound 5 per cent basis."

Mr. Gould said that this result would be accomplished even if the road should not add an additional passenger to the present traffic. He continued:

"There is no question in the minds of the management that the new motive power will add largely to our traffic. The increase in speed will be from 16 to 18 per cent, and the increase in capacity of our trains during rush hours will be 20 per cent, enabling the company to handle its traffic in very much better shape. During those hours of the day when traffic is light our trains now run on some of the lines on a minute headway. The application of electricity will enable us to run cars without any additional expense on a headway of a minute and a half, so that persons who will not now risk a wait of four or five minutes will be induced by the rapid and frequent service to patronize our lines."

Mr. Gould said that the view of the management that the application of electricity will greatly facilitate the handling of trains at the terminal points. There would be no locomotives to stop for water or fuel, and trains could run in and out again immediately without any delay except the necessity of loading and unloading passengers.

He said in closing: "Our cars, stations and stairways, too, will be better lighted, and it will be perfectly feasible to install elevators at important stations to carry our patrons up and down. Another possibility that the introduction of electricity will give to the public will be the use of open cars in the summer time. There will be no smoke, and no noise, and no danger of fire. If open cars were used on the structure."

"The issue of the \$18,000,000 additional stock, which will be offered to our stockholders at par, will provide not only for the substitution of electric motive power, but for a new plant and equipment, the modernizing of all its facilities for the comfort and convenience of the public, thereby increasing the efficiency and economy of its service, as well as the net earning capacity of the system. Any surplus from the \$18,000,000 can be used by the company for the enlargement and improvement of its property."

MR. MORGAN'S CHINESE CONCESSIONS.

APPROVED BY ALL THE FOREIGN MINISTERS AT PEKING, EXCEPT THE FRENCH.

London, Feb. 6.—William Pritchard Morgan, Member of Parliament for the Merthyr-Tydfil Division of Wales, has arrived here from China. He confirms the success of his mission in having secured concessions from the Chinese Government which provide for opening up the rich Province of Szechuen to the trade of the world. The agreements have been formally signed and Mr. Morgan has been appointed foreign financial, legal and technical administrator of the province. All the foreign Ministers at Peking approved of the concessions except the French Minister, who strenuously protested against them on the ground that they constituted a monopoly and an interference with treaty rights.

Mr. Morgan's prospecting and exploring expedition, consisting of a dozen British, American and Chinese officials, including Professor Monroe Ferguson, the scientist of Pittsburgh, Penn., started for Szechuen on January 1.

Mr. Morgan and his associates are acting in partnership with an American syndicate and the Chinese authorities. The contract gives Mr. Morgan's syndicate control of all the mines and oil fields in the province of Szechuen. The Americans provide 25 per cent of the capital, the Chinese officials provide 30 per cent, and Mr. Morgan's syndicate provides the balance. The capital of the company, provisionally named the Szechuen Syndicate, is \$1,000,000, and it is proposed to administer Szechuen on the lines followed by Cecil Rhodes in South Africa.

GRANDSON OF QUEEN VICTORIA DEAD.

PRINCE ALFRED OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA EXPIRES IN AUSTRIA.

Meran, Austria, Feb. 6.—Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha is dead. He had been suffering from chronic cerebral trouble.

Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha was the son of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (the Duke of Edinburgh, second son of Queen Victoria). His mother was the Grand-duchess Marie of Russia. The Duke and his sister were married on January 20 at Gotha. Prince Alfred was born at Buckingham Palace, London, on October 15, 1854. He was a captain of Prussian infantry and unmarried. He was the only son and heir.

TO WORK COSTA RICAN GOLD FIELDS.

SYNDICATE ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED BY PRESIDENT IGLESIAS IN LONDON.

London, Feb. 6.—President Iglesias of Costa Rica said to-day he had not discussed the canal question with any one, but that he had completed arrangements with a syndicate of Americans and others in London, to develop a large tract of auriferous land, thirty square miles in extent, on the Pacific coast of Costa Rica, near Punta Arenas. The capital of the syndicate, President Iglesias said, was \$400,000, of which one-quarter had been already subscribed.

MARDI GRAS, NEW-ORLEANS, ROUND TRIP RATE.

Via "Washington and Southwestern Limited," via Southern Railway, A. W. P. and W. A. and L. N. Railroads. Through daily vestibuled trains with dining cars to New Orleans, leaving New York at 8:30 a. m. and returning at 8:30 p. m. N. Y. Office, 271 Broadway. Tickets at 4.20 p. m. N. Y. Office, 271 Broadway. Adv.

THE PEACE TREATY RATIFIED.

ASSUMPTION OF SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE PHILIPPINES APPROVED BY THE SENATE.

THE FINAL VOTE WAS FIFTY-SEVEN TO TWENTY-SEVEN.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The Treaty of Peace with Spain was ratified by the Senate in executive session this afternoon, by a vote of 57 to 27, only one more than the necessary two-thirds majority. Two Republican Senators—Messrs. Hale and Hoar—voted against ratification, while nine Democrats were recorded in the affirmative. The only amendment offered was rejected. The vote in detail was as follows:

FOR RATIFICATION—57.			
ALDRICH (R., N. Y.),	FAULKNER (D., W. Va.),	LINDSAY (D., Ky.),	PRITCHARD (R., N. C.),
ALLISON (R., Neb.),	FORAKER (R., Ohio),	LODGE (R., Mass.),	ROSS (R., Va.),
BAKER (R., Kan.),	FRYER (R., Me.),	M'BRIE (R., Ore.),	SEWELL (R., N. J.),
BURROWS (R., Mich.),	GALLINGER (R., N. H.),	M'LAURIN (D., S. C.),	SHOUP (R., Idaho),
BUTLER (R., N. C.),	GEAR (R., Iowa),	M'ILLAN (R., Mich.),	SIMON (R., Ore.),
CAHILL (R., Mont.),	GRAY (D., Del.),	M'NULTY (R., Conn.),	SPOONER (R., Wis.),
CHANDLER (R., N. H.),	HANNA (R., Ohio),	NASON (R., Ill.),	STEWART (R., Nev.),
CLARK (D., Wyo.),	HANSBROUGH (R., N. D.),	MORGAN (D., Ala.),	SULLIVAN (D., Miss.),
CULLEN (R., Ill.),	HARRIS (R., Kan.),	NELSON (R., Minn.),	TILLER (R., S. C.),
DAVIS (R., Minn.),	HAWLEY (R., Conn.),	PENROSE (R., Penn.),	THURSTON (R., Neb.),
DEBOE (R., Ky.),	JONES (S., Nev.),	PERKINS (R., Cal.),	WARREN (R., Wyo.),
ELKINS (R., W. Va.),	KENNEY (D., Del.),	PETTUS (D., Ala.),	WELLINGTON (R., Md.),
FAIRBANKS (R., Ind.),	KYLE (D., S. D.),	PLATT (R., Conn.),	WOLCOTT (R., Cal.),
		QUAY (R., Penn.),	

AGAINST RATIFICATION—27.			
BACON (D., Ga.),	GORMAN (D., Md.),	NILLS (D., Tex.),	RAWLINS (D., Utah),
BATE (D., Tenn.),	HALE (R., Me.),	MITCHELL (D., Wis.),	ROACH (D., N. D.),
BERRY (D., Ark.),	HEITFELD (P., Idaho),	MONEY (D., Miss.),	SMITH (D., N. J.),
CAFFERY (D., La.),	HOAR (R., Mass.),	MURPHY (D., N. Y.),	TILMAN (D., S. C.),
CHILTON (D., Tex.),	HOAR (R., Mass.),	PASCO (D., Fla.),	TURLEY (D., Tenn.),
COCKRELL (D., Mo.),	MALLORY (D., Fla.),	PETTIGREW (S. R., S. D.),	TURNER (P., Wash.),
DANIEL (D., Va.),	MARTIN (D., Va.),		VEST (D., Mo.),

THE VOTE ON THE TREATY. ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY.

AN EXCITING EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE SENATE.

SEVERAL VOTES IN DOUBT UP TO ALMOST THE LAST MOMENT—ONLY ONE TO SPARE ON THE FINAL ROLL CALL.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The Treaty of Peace negotiated between the Commissioners of the United States and Spain at Paris was ratified to-day by the United States Senate, the vote being 57 yeas to 27 nays, or one vote more than the two-thirds majority necessary to secure Senatorial concurrence in a treaty.

The vote was taken in executive session, and until the injunction of secrecy was removed, the result was supposed to be private, but the Vice-President had no sooner announced the figures than Senators rushed out of every door leading from the Senate Chamber, declaring that the treaty had been ratified. Some made the mistake of saying that there were three votes to spare. There was, in fact, only one vote more than was necessary.

No vote in the Senate in many years has been followed with as close interest as the vote of to-day. The anxiety was due to the magnitude of the question at issue and to the uncertainty which attended the matter up to the last moment. Only the elect few knew the result, and the result was not known until the votes were cast, and not even these knew when the bells rang for the executive session at 2:15 o'clock.

Many of the vast throng which was turned from the galleries after the doors were closed in response to Senator Davis's motion lingered in the corridors, all waiting eagerly for the first news from inside. It was generally understood that the first forty-five minutes were to be given to speaking, but the crowd apparently was prepared for this delay.

WON OVER AT THE LAST.

Within the chamber the interest was even more intense. Few Senators left the chamber except those engaged in the cloakrooms in trying on the one side to gain votes for the treaty and on the other to prevent a break in the ranks. Senators Aldrich, Lodge and Elkins, who have given especial attention to securing the necessary votes to insure ratification, were doubtful of the result when the secret session began, while Senators Gorman and Jones, of Arkansas, the leaders of the opposition, considered their forces intact. Half an hour after, however, it was whispered about that Senator McEnery had been won over on condition that his declaratory resolution should be adopted after the passage of the ratification resolution. When this news was confirmed, it was known that ratification was assured, for Senator McEnery had already announced his intention to vote for the treaty on account of the condition of affairs at Manila. Senator Jones, of Nevada, was won over at the last moment, making one vote more than was necessary. There was no applause when the result was announced, but many Senators heaved a sigh of relief and rushed from the chamber to give the news to the waiting world.

THE WEST FOR THE TREATY.

In advance of the voting speeches were made by Senators Ross, Money and Fairbanks. Senator Stewart, who had just arrived from his successful campaign in Nevada for reelection, announced informally during this period of the session that in his entire trip across the continent he had not encountered one man who was opposed to the ratification of the treaty.

Sensor Ross read a brief written speech announcing his intention to support the treaty as in the interest of peace. He entered somewhat into the legal questions involved, saying that he saw no obstacle in the way of ratification. Senator Money reiterated his opposition to the treaty, and made a last plea for a modification of the agreement. He asserted that if the friends of the treaty had agreed to a modifying resolution the vote could have been secured much sooner, and that, as it would have carried assurance of pacific intentions on the part of this Government, it would have prevented the hostile conflict at Manila.

Sensor Teller here interrupted the Mississippi Senator, and there was a lively exchange of words. Mr. Teller announced his belief that the opposition to the treaty was responsible for the Manila battle, and Mr. Money declared this view to be absurd.

MR. FAIRBANKS APPEALS FOR HARMONY. Mr. Fairbanks spoke at some length, his speech being the first he had made since the debate began. He made an appeal for unanimity of action, in order that the country might present a harmonious front to the outside world in dealing with so important a question. Referring to the legislation in the early stages of the war, and instancing the placing of \$50,000,000 as an emergency fund at the disposal of the President, he said it would be a matter for deep regret if the same unanimity, harmony and absence of partisanship could not be made manifest at the

NINE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS.

These nine Democrats had sufficient independence and breadth of opinion to break away from Mr. Gorman's cramping leadership: Gray and Kenney, of Delaware; Morgan and Pettus, of Virginia; and others.

FIVE SHIPS WEEKLY: PORT TAMPA TO HAVANA BY PLANT LINE, CONNECTING WITH VESTIBULED TRAINS FROM NEW YORK. J. J. Farnsworth, E. P. A., 281 Broadway. Adv.